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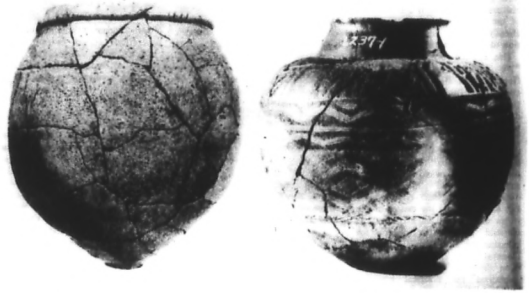
Over 4,000 Years Old Relics Unearthed



PYONGYANG August 18 (KCNA)

The Namgyong historical remains very high in scientific value were recently unearthed in Honam-ri, Samsok district, Pyongyang.

The remains are situated in alluvial soil on a bank of the Taedonggang River, which are distributed over an area of some 50,000 square meters. There were unearthed the sites of houses of the neolithic age and the bronze age, graves of the bronze age and pot graves in the post-Kochoson period and over 4,000 pieces of relics, which belong to the period from over 4,000 years ago to two thousand and several hundred years ago.

The sites of houses of the neolithic age discovered at the Namgyong remains are of the time more than 4,000 years ago, that is the last years of that age. The site of house No.31, the typical one of the Namgyong remains, is characteristic of its biggest scale, peculiar designing and abundance in relics among the neolithic sites of houses in our country.

A large dugout was found in the centre of the site of the house which belongs to the first grade among the neolithic sites of houses in our country.

A large dugout was found in the centre of the site of the house which belongs to the first grade among the neolithic sites of houses. In the dugout there were unearthed three thousand and several hundred pieces of relics including such earthenware as pots, jars and bowls, and stone axes, chisels, plane irons, mill stones, stone knives, and plummets

(Continued on page 8)

Left: Unglazed earthenware about 3,600 years old
Right: Unglazed earthenware about 4,000 years old

Pyongyang, Moscow Pledge Closer Ties

The DPRK and the USSR pledged their words to develop their traditional relations on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the August 15 liberation of Korea from the Japanese colonial rule.

The leaders of the two nations, paying tribute to the role of the Soviet Army in the defeat of the Japanese militarists, agreed that the liberation of Korea became an historic turn in the building a new life there with the fraternal friendship and unity achieving new development between the two peoples.

President Kim Il Sung said in his August 14 message to the Soviet counterpart Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev:

After our people, together with the Soviet Army, defeated Japanese militarism and achieved the liberation of country, a historic turn in the building of a new life was brought about in our country and the fraternal friendship and unity between the peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union entered a new stage of development.

Today our people are vigorously struggling to carry out the revolutionary line and attain ahead of schedule the new prospective goals of socialist construction set forth at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, force the U.S. troops to withdraw from south Korea, ease the tension in Korea and achieve independent and peaceful reunification of the country in accordance with the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

The Korean people believe that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation forged between our two parties and peoples in the common struggle against imperialism and for victory of the cause of peace, socialism and communism will continue to strengthen and develp on good terms.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I heartily wish you and the fraternal Soviet people new success in the struggle for implementation of the decisions of the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and for development and prosperity of the country.

President L. Brezhnev and Premier N. Tikhonov sent their joint message to the Korean counterparts which reads:

The debacle of the Japanese Kwantung Army by the Soviet armed forces in August 1945 freed Korea from the colonial rule of imperialistic Japan and provided necessary conditions for realisation of the desire of the Korean people for freedom and national independence.

A new broad road was openend up before the working people in the northern half of the country. People's Korea in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries confidently embarked upon the road of socialist construction. Today the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a state with a developed industry and agriculture.

August 15, the day when Korea was liberated, will remain forever in the memory of our two peoples as a specific day in the history of Soviet-Korean relations. The past period since the liberation of Korea has clearly showed that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism accord with the fundamental interests of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Korea and with the interests of ensuring peace and security in the Far East and the world over.

On this significant day we wish you and the entire working people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea new success in building socialism and carrying out the tasks put forward at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and in the struggle for achieving peaceful reunification of the country on a democratic basis.

1,700 W. German Politicians Demand Kim's Freedom

In response to the appeal from the London-based Amnesty International, its West German Chapter successfully collected signatures from more than 1,700 local politicians, including government cabinet members, for a petition for the freedom of south Korean democratic dissident leader Kim Dae Jung, said a report reaching Tokyo from Bonn.

(See Amnesty International appeal and report on pages 4,5,6 and 7, PK March 28)

The signed petition was handed over to the south Korean diplomatic mission in the West German capital.

The signers included cabinet members Herbert Ehrenberg, Antje Huber and Dieter Haack, the Lower House Social Democratic Parliamentary Group Leader Herbert Wenner and West German Trade Union Federation leader Oskar Vetter.

Mr. Kim is now a life-timer in the Chonju Prison.

(See PK, August 15)

DPRK Denounces Neutron Bombs

Major dailies in Pyongyang called the production of neutron bombs by the United States "an extremely grave act" which leads to "further intensifying the arms race and increasing the danger of a nuclear war."

Commenting on the enhanced radiation weapon, Minju Choson, an organ of the DPRK Government in its August 18 edition noted that by so doing, "the Reagan Government once again showed its nature as a bellicose element and a nuclear warmaniac."

Taking issue with the allegation that the production of the devil's weapon is "an internal affair of the United States," the paper recalled that its publicized avow not to deploy it abroad was totally contradicted when Defense Secretary Weinberger revealed "if ordered," the weapon would be airlifted in a few hours to Europe.

The Korean paper concluded that the neutron bombs would be most likely deployed in south Korea. To support its conclusion, the daily wrote that "on August 11, a spokesman of the U.S. Defence Department openly stated at a press conference that there is the possibility of using neutron bombs not only in Europe but also in the Far East."

Arguing, "It is clear to everyone that he had Korea in mind when he said the Far East," Minju Choson observed:

If the Americans continue producing neutron bombs, persisting in their nuclear war preparations, they will be more vehemently denounced and rejected by the world public.

The paper sounded a serious warning against the possible deployment of neutron bombs in south Korea which it said will lead to "heightening tension in Korea and gravely endangering peace there and in other parts of the world."

SR-71s Violate Airspace 100 Times

SR-71, a strategic reconnaissance plane flying at an extremely high altitude, made an eight-minute flight through the territorial airspace of the DPRK on August 14, for the 27th time since July 19, the Korean Central News Agency reported the same day.

By July 19, SR-71 intrusions of the DPRK airspace totaled 70 since February this year.

American spy plane flights have a common pattern:

(1) Almost identical flight time – mostly 10 or 11 AM, taking eight minutes;

(2) first flying above Kosong, a port city just north of the DMZ from the East Sea (the Sea of Japan) or from south, then changing its direction to the north to veer and move straight to reach Sosura, near the Korea-Russian border, then fleeing to the East Sea.

(3) no flight over Siberia or China. At least two SR-71s are based at Kadena AFB on Okinawa, a huge military complex.

Another most sophisticated spy planes E-3Cs stationed at the same AFB are reportedly covering the whole of the Korean Peninsula and many parts of Siberia.

Americans are deploying the most advanced fighter-bombers F-16's, F-15's, F-111's, Lance missiles, Pershing II's, Tomahawk and neutron bombs in south Korea, not in Japan. If the Americans were really concerned with the Russian build-up, those spy planes, warplanes and missiles should be based in bases in the northermost island of Hokkaido nearest to Siberia.

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Old Nationalist Refuses to Become Vice-President, But Wants One Korea (1)

This story about Dr. Kim Gyu Sik was by his secretary for 25 years Mr. Sin Gi On as Kim was one of the leading south Korean nationalists, comparable to Mr. Kim Gu.

It was 1930 that I met for the first time Dr. Kim Gyu Sik, one of the leaders of nationalists in south Korea at Nanjing University of China. He was a professor of American literature and I was one of his students. Since then on, we had been on friendly terms as teacher and student.

He was a one-time anti-communist, but after attending the north-south joint conference, he changed his thoughts and his way of life.

Dr. Kim Gyu Sik (1881-1950) was born to a rich family in Uljing of North Kyongsang Province. However, later he lost his family and was grown up at an orphanage Underwood Home. In 1897 he went to the U.S. to enter Roanoke College and graduated from the college in 1903. He took a master's degree from Princeton University in 1904 and in 1923 took a law degree from Roanoke College. He became vice-president of the Shanghai Provisional Government. After coming back to Seoul from China in 1945, he was a leader of the anti-trusteeship movements. In 1948, Dr. Kim also opposed a separate election when it was planned by the U.S. and the Syngman Rhee group.

Then he received an invitation from the then General Kim Il Sung to the north-south joint conference to be held in Pyongyang.

Seeks New Approach

I think it was in mid-April, 1946. The political committee of the National Independence Federation held a meeting at Dr. Kim Gyu Sik's home in Samgaksan, Seoul. It was held to discuss whether the federation should send a delegation to the joint conference scheduled in Pyongyang. Members of the committee had already discussed this problem for four nights, but no one could find an answer. Some rightists and hard-liners wanted to refuse Pyongyang's invitation to the conference, yielding to the U.S.'s wishes. One of them said that all the communists whom he had met in the 1970's had been hostile to nationalists, and that if Dr. Kim went to the north, he would be forced to praise the communists. Dr. Kim Gyu Sik was in a complex position. As he had kept his creed of anti-communism and as hard-liners strongly opposed his visit to Pyongyang, he could not easily say that he would go to Pyongyang. On the evening of the fourth day, he at last made a decision. He put an end to empty discussions.

"I have made great efforts for national liberation for ten years. However, my efforts have led me nowhere after all. I am too old to change my creed or to become a communist. However, it is clear that if we truly want a liberated independent Korea, we can not turn our backs to the communists who govern the half of our country.

"It is natural for us to respond to the special invitation of General Kim Il Sung to a meeting to discuss the reunification problem."

His words shocked the ultra-anti-communist rightists. The U.S. was given the greatest shock. U.S. Army Commander Lt. Gen. John R. Hodges visited the doctor to tell him that if he went to Pyongyang, he should publish a statement criticizing the north and praising Syngman Rhee when he came back to Seoul after the conference. Dr. Kim promptly replied that he would decide which side he would support, after seeing the reality of the north with his own eyes.

Two days later, early in the morning, Dr. Kim Gyu Sik and his 30-odd-member party left Seoul for Pyongyang. I was in his party.

Our party arrived at Pyongyang Station at dawn, April 22. We were welcomed by some north Korean activists who ushered us into cars. After running across Pyongyang City, our cars stopped in front of a two-storied neat hotel at the foot of Moranbong Hill. All the south Korean delegates to the joint conference stayed there.

We, members of our party who had taken off their traveling attire, were visited by Mr. Kim Gu and Mr. Hong Myong Hwi when we were going to sit at tables. The two visitors informed us of the situation of the joint conference which had already opened, and their impression of the conference.

The excited Mr. Kim Gu said, "We made a correct decision. General Kim Il Sung gladly welcomed us." By hearing them about their impression of the General, the doctor wanted to see him as soon as possible.

Because of his illness, Dr. Kim could not attend the third session of the conference. As he was laying on his bed, he was informed that the General would visit him.

After a while, the General and Dr. Kim stood in the center of the room and hugged each other. The General praised the doctor for crossing the 38th Parallel Line. The General cared about his health and even about his family in Seoul. He explained the political situation briefly, saying that the crisis of national division was approaching, because of aggressive policy of the U.S. He said that the aim of the joint conference was to avoid this crisis, and to help build a rich and strong independent unified country through Korean people's independent efforts. To attain this aim, all the Korean people should collaborate with each other, he said. Hearing his words, Dr. Kim could speak nothing, and hung his head.

On the evening of the day, the doctor and members of our party repeatedly read the General's report to the conference, especially this part:

"At this grave juncture when our fatherland is in danger of being split into two, we must know that we will be committing an indelible crime against our nation and posterity unless we unitedly fight against it o; unless we take some drastic measures to crush U.S. imperialist aggression, and save the country.

"We must make all-out efforts to develop nationwide struggles to construct a unified sovereign and independent state, and to set up a unified government based on democratic principles."

Our members were greatly moved and excited.

On the day when the doctor met the General, he said to me at night, after he was lost in deep thought for a long time:

"The General is a great hero who is superior in politics and military strategy. I found this by reading his report and by hearing his words. He is a far-sighted man with an unusual ability of analysis and insight. Actually, his reunification and national salvation policies are correct, and can be accepted by all conscientious Koreans. No one can reject them. In particular, I admire him for his broad-mindedness with which he accepts all the Koreans who are concerned about the country's destiny, irrespective of their ideas, religious beliefs and political affiliations. Only a great politician who truly works for the country and the people, can have such a personality.

"Our country's mountains and rivers will be reintegrated only when the Korean people are led by General Kim Il Sung."

I had never seen Dr. Kim so excited as he was then in 20 years I worked with him.

Dance to Korean Tune

The joint conference successfully closed on April 25. A meeting, celebrating the successful conference was held on the morning of that day in the square in front of the building of the North Korean People's Committee. All the participants in the conference were there.

After that, Dr. Kim Gyu Sik was invited to a banquet given by the General where he could meet Mr. Kim Gu and other south Korean representatives.

At the banquet the General said that he had invited them there because he wanted to have a frank talk with them. He said that the plot of a separate election by the U.S. and its cat's-paws would be frustrated, and he hoped that the south Korean representatives who wanted an independent unified country, would greatly contribute to this work.

After a while, glasses for toast were delivered to all persons there. Dr. Kim's glass was filled first among others' glasses. The General said that the glass of the oldest person should be filled first, and asked him:

"Dr. Kim Gyu Sik, today is the day for you. Since you were sick, you could not deliver even a congratulatory address. Can we hear anything from you today?"

The doctor was standing on the platform, feeling greatly honored and started speaking about the historical significance of the joint conference, exposing the unjustifiableness of the planned separate election. He continued:

"Attending the joint conference, I could not suppress tears falling down my cheeks. When I saw demonstrations of students, of peoples from public organizations and groups, of workers, farmers and youths of the Democratic Youth League, I remembered demonstrations staged by our fellow countrymen in south Korea to express their indignation when they lost their country as a result of the Paris peace treaty concluded in June, 1919. At that time I was so angry that I did not know what to do. I just cried. However, today, I cried for a completely different reason." He could not continue. He frequently put a handkerchief to his eyes to wipe off his tears. Some other guests also had tearful eyes.

Just after the first World War or in 1919, he had visited Versailles, Paris, as a representative of the Shanghai Provisional Government with a petition for Korea's liberation. However, the petition was completely ignored by the big powers and the League of Nations. He had been thinking that the petition would be easily accepted by the foreign countries concerned. This was considered throughout his life to be the most shameful mistake Dr. Kim had committed.

The General must have known the reality of the provisional government which established without any public support or real authority. It only spent money collected from the people as funds for its independence movements, and strongly opposed communists. Moreover, after the liberation, the doctor acted as a specially important figure in the south, and had worked actively under the command of the U.S. The General must have known this, too. However, the General was giving a chance to him and other nationalists to collaborate with himself, not caring about their past records, but praising their patriotic and heroic efforts to reunify the country. Regretting his past, Dr. Kim spoke at the banquet.

"From now on, we have to dance to a Korean tune....We will be great dancers only when we dance accompanied by our own tunes.

"As all of you see here, the north has built the base of self-sufficiency. In the south, most factories are suspending operation and nothing is produced now. We can get only imported goods. However, in the north, all the factories are in full operation. Actually, if the south is a falling house, the north may be called a house under construction with a bright prospect.

"Friends from south Korea! The best way for us is to advance along the democratic independent line shown by General Kim Il Sung or the way taken by the north where democratic construction is under way. We and our National Independence Federation will advance along this way."

The doctor finished his speech. He and the General shook hands for a long moment. Dr. Kim Gyu Sik drank a toast to the General's health. The General handed another glass to Dr. Kim, proposing a toast to the doctor's health. As he was choked with emotions, he could not drink it. "Thank you very much, General. To such a sinful oldman as me....," he sobbed. In a soft voice, the General said: "Please stop saying any more.... It does not matter who did what. We never care about your past. Hearing your speech I was deeply moved. As you have decided today, live fearlessly hand in hand."

(To be continued)

Exiled politicians who had worked for the Shanghai Provisional Government returned to Seoul in November, 1945. Mr. Kim Gu (a man with glasses) is in the center of the front raw and Dr. Kim Gyu Sik, right next him.

Latin American Collegiate Seminar Held in Merida to Discuss Juche, Education

The Symposium of South American Universities on the Juche Idea and Education recently was held with a large attendance in Merida, Venezuela.

The Symposium of South American Universities on the Juche Idea and Education was recently held with a large attendance in Merida, Venezuela.

The symposium was attended by presidents, vice-presidents, faculty directors and noted doctors and professors and public figures from 30 universities and normal universities and 12 scientific institutes, international organisations, organisations for the study of the Juche idea and organisations for friendship and solidarity with the Korean people in 9 countries of South America.

It was also participated in by professors, leaders of student movement organisations and students of Andes Autonomous University of Venezuela, as observers and by prominent political and public figures of Venezuela as guests.

Dr. Mendoza Angulo, Chairman of the Organising Committee of the Symposium and President of the Autonomous University of Andes, Venezuela, made an opening address. He said that the important aim of the symposium was to study and grasp the great Juche idea and successes and experience gained by the Korean people in the building of a new society and education in particular by applying the Juche idea.

Congratulatory speeches were made by Dr. F. Eloy Torres, Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies of the Congress of Venezuela, Dr. Argelia Melet De Bravo, Member of the Political Bureau of the Revolutionary Party of Venezuela, and Eduardo Semtei, International Secretary of the Left Revolutionary Movement of Venezuela.

Introduced at the symposium were messages of greetings from higher educational institutions, scientific research organs of various countries and international and regional organisations.

Vice-Chairman of the Organising Committee of the Symposium Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli, President of the Latin American Institute of the Juche Idea, made a report at the symposium.

Speeches were made at the symposium by Dr. Fernando Maldonado at the Central University of Ecuador, Dr. Carlos Araya Pochet, Dean of the Sociology Faculty of San Jose University of Costa Rica, Dr. Noel Salazar, Professor of the Methodist University of Bolivia, Gilberto Zapata Isaza, Secretary General of the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Committee to Support the Reunification of Korea, Dr. Jose Rafael Nunez Tenorio, Chairman of the Venezuelan Committee for the Reunification of Korea and Professor at the Central University of Venezuela, Dr. Victor Granda Aguilar, Dean of a Faculty of Cuenca University of Ecuador, Dr. Arnoldo Rubio, representative of the Latin American Institute of the Juche Idea, Dr. Hector Abad Gomez, Professor at Antioquia University, Colombia, Arturo Corcuera, Professor of the Peruvian National Institute of Culture, Dr. Agustin Villa, Professor of Antioquia University, Colombia, Enrique Jose Bourito, Chief of the group for the study of the Juche idea at the Autonomous University of Andes, Venezuela, Dr. Victor Mourguiart, Dean of a faculty of the National University of Costa Rica, and representatives of Brazil and Chile.

A resolution of the symposium was adopted there.

A closing speech was made by Dr. Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli.

At the end of the symposium a banquet was arranged in congratulation of its success.

During the period of the symposium a grand book, photo and handiwork exhibition of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held at the Autonomous University of Andes, Venezuela.

Resolution

A profound study was made of the general substance of the Juche idea and the role of man in particular on the basis of the philosophical analysis of the nature of man as an independent and creative human being shaping his destiny by his own efforts against all forms of domination and exploitation.

The symposium pointed out that "Theses on Socialist Education" in which President Kim Il Sung formulated the basic principles to be abided by in fostering able workers of a new society on the basis of the Juche idea is a perfected educational program which gives the idea, theory and method of education to the educators of the countries fighting for independence, sovereignty and building of a new society.

We deem it necessary to lift education to a high stage in conformity with the requirements of our era – the era of independence – by strengthening cooperation and interchange between universities.

We take this opportunity to denounce the manoeuvres of the splittists to perpetuate the division of Korea and create the "two Koreas" and express full support to and firm solidarity with the Korean people in their just cause of achieving independent and peaceful reunification of the country by founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

We, pioneers of this struggle, will honourably discharge our duty to bring up the younger generation to be the creator of history possessed of independence and creativeness as demanded by times.

Report

Dr. Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli made a report.

In his report titled "The Juche idea is a correct guiding compass indicating a road to be followed by education in the era of independence" he said that the Juche idea founded by respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung is the sacred banner, the guiding compass, of the struggle of the peoples of our era for independence, sovereignty and building of a new society.

He further said:

In recent years regional and national seminars on the Juche idea have been briskly held on the Latin American Continent. This is because the Juche idea has become the current of thought of the times which raises most correctly the struggle for independence of the people and most thoroughly defends it.

It is the first time in South America to have a symposium on the Juche idea and education with attendance of so many universities. This is an epochal event marking a new starting point in the history of the struggle of the South American people for independence against imperialism.

In the first part of his report under the subtitle "The Juche idea is a world outlook placing man in the centre of everything and a scientific doctrine for realizing independence" he said:

The Juche idea reflects the characteristics of the era of independence, our era.

Outlining the principles of the Juche idea, he said:

President Kim Il Sung has taught: "In a nutshell, the idea of Juche means that the masters of the revolution and the work of construction are the masses of the people and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and the work of construction. In other words, one is responsible for one's own destiny and one has also the capacity for hewing out one's own destiny."

The Juche idea clarifies to us that fundamental interests of the people lie in getting freed of all forms of yoke and becoming the master of one's destiny and teaches ways of attaining this purpose.

The Juche idea teaches us that man should be in the center of every thinking. It leads us to the final goal of mankind for all people to realize independence by transforming nature and society and remoulding man.

That people should possess the attitude of a master in the revolution and construction means that they should have an independent and creative stand.

He pointed out that, in order to embody the Juche idea, Juche must be established in ideology, independence maintained in politics, self-reliance achieved in economy, the capabilities of self-reliant defence possessed in national defence and Juche established in the building of culture.

He went on:

President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, founded the immortal Juche idea of universal significance, proceeding from the practice of the Korean revolution, and has carried it to generalization. This is, undoubtedly, great feats in the history of human thought.

In the second part of the report subtitled "Let us bring up all the people into independent fighters by strengthening Juche-based education", he said:

To carry the Juche-based educational idea to realization poses as a more important question for the era of independence which raises it as important tasks of masses of the people to cut off the chains of all forms of subjugation and exploitation, win the freedom and independence of country and build a new society of justice with high political consciousness.

The Juche idea scientifically expounds the essence of education and its position and clarifies strategic policies to keep this work ahead of all other work.

In his immortal work "Theses on Socialist Education" President Kim Il Sung gives a comprehensive exposition of an educational program based on the principle of the Juche idea, and basic way for its realisation.

The fundamental principle of Juche pedagogy is to equip men with the advanced idea, see that they acquire profound knowledge on nature and society, build up strong physique and foster them to be useful personnel struggling devotedly for the building of a new society.

What is most important here is to help them possess advanced ideological consciousness. Because ideological consciousness decides the value and grace of man and coordinates all activities of people.

In the third part of the report under the subtitle "Let us deeply study, widely disseminate and thoroughly apply the Juche idea" he said:

In order to embody the Juche idea, first of all, we ourselves should deeply study and grasp this idea.

What is important in studying and grasping the Juche idea is to deeply study the principle of this great idea and, at the same time, to study the reality and experience of Korea where this idea has been brilliantly embodied, and experiences gained in many areas of the world.

The main literature we should study is classic works of respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung which consummate the Juche idea.

We should pay deep attention particularly to the study of the experience of Korea in education.

Our important task is, next, to widely propagate and disseminate the Juche idea among the broad strata of people.

The important point here is to form organisations for the study of the Juche idea in countries where no organisation has yet been formed, expand their ranks and energetically conduct the work of widely propagating and disseminating the principles of the Juche idea in countries where the organisations have been formed.

Another important task is to strengthen solidarity with the Korean people.

The Korean people are a friendly people who actively support the Latin American people in their cause of anti-imperialism and independence.

We fully support the new proposal of national reunification to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point policy of the unified state advanced by respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung, and believe that this policy will be carried into practice for an early realization of the desire for reunification.

Lastly, we should make efforts to apply the Juche idea in our daily practical activities.

The Juche idea is not a theory for the sake of theory, but a guiding principle of revolutionary practice.

While consolidating the successes gained in the study and dissemination of the Juche idea, we should conduct this work more substantially to make a practical contribution to the common cause of world people including the Latin American people advocating independence.

Independence Day of Afghanistan

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) and Minju Choson (organ of the DPRK Government) August 19 dedicate articles to the 62nd anniversary of independence of Afghanistan.

On this occasion, they say, the Korean people extend felicitations to the friendly Afghan people.

An article of Rodong Sinmun says:

The restoration of independence of Afghanistan from the colonial rule of British imperialism on August 19, 1919, was an event of great significance in her history.

The revolution led by the People's Democratic Party ended in victory in Afghanistan in April 1978 to open out an occasion for a new turn to progress and prosperity.

After the victory of the revolution the Afghan people put forward tasks of the national democratic revolution and has been waging a struggle to liquidate the old feudal relations in all domains, democratize social life and do away with all forms of exploitation.

The Korean people hail successes made by the Afghan people in the struggle for building a new society.

Korean and Afghan peoples established friendly and cooperative relations long ago and have developed them.

In the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Afghanistan and the two peoples will be further consolidated and developed in the future, we wish the Afghan people greater successes in their struggle for consolidating the country's independence and achieving prosperity.

(KCNA)

Widespread Pollution: Case of S. Korea

Pollution is so serious in south Korea from air to coastal waters, adversely affecting the ecological environments. Dirty air and water have now become symbols of what the south Koreans term their "success story" and "economic miracle."

Here are factual accounts constructed from south Korean newspaper reports:

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In February this year, it was announced that about 8,000 inhabitants of the Ulsan Industrial Complex area who are affected by pollution by factories are expected to be gradually resettled in new locations.

Kyonghyang Sinmun, one of the major south Korean dailies, on Feb. 24 editorially wrote that this showed the graveness of pollution in the country and that pollution harmful to human health is a social problem, forcing the people concerned to leave their homes.

The daily also said that it is due to the selfishness of the representatives of pollution-causing factories and the irresponsible policy of the south Korean authorities.

Coastal Waters Seriously Polluted

Coastal waters around south Korea's major ports have been so seriously contaminated that they are not suitable for cultivating marine products or even for swimming any longer, the Office of Environment disclosed April 19 **(Kwangju Ilbo, April 20, 1981)**

According to a survey conducted by the office, as of the end of last year, the chemical oxygen demand (COD) of the coastal waters off Masan, Kunsan, Ulsan and Inchon ports had already exceeded the internationally permissible level of 3.0 ppm, while that of coastal waters off Pusan, Pohang and Mokpo ports were nearing the lowest permissible level.

To be more exact, COD was 5.0 ppm in waters off Masan Port, 4.5 ppm off Kunsan, and 3.2 ppm off Ulsan and Inchon.

COD measured in the sea off Pusan, Pohang, Mokpo and Ryosu ports were 2.6 ppm, 2.1 ppm, 2.0 ppm, 1.6 ppm, respectively.

If the COD level of coastal water exceeds the internationally permissible level of 3.0 ppm, water in these sea areas is not suitable for farming marine products or for industrial use.

If the level exceeds 2 ppm, water is not suitable even for swimming.

It is predicted that waters off the four ports where the COD was below the standard level at the time of the survey, may now exceed 3 ppm because of the worsening marine water situation.

One of the notable signs of the deteriorating marine water condition is the red tides which have been increasingly frequent in Chinhae Bay and in the sea off Pusan Port.

South Korean dailies, dated Aug. 13, reported on the latest red tide. They said that a serious red tide occurred near Chinhae Bay in S. Kyongsang Province, causing damage to more than 50 percent of the shellfish farms in the area, and that the red tide was more serious than that which occurred on July 19 this year.

As a result, the death rate of **scapharea broughtonii in waters off Ungchon-dong, Chinhae,** stands at more than 50 percent.

About 2,800 tons of the shellfish 70 percent of south Korea's shellfish catch are expected to be collected in waters near the bay this year.

Rivers Getting Dirtier

The Han, Naktong, Kum and Yongsan rivers, south Korea's four major rivers, important sources of **drinking water and of industrial** and agricultural water, were also found to be heavily polluted mainly by **waste water from industrial facilities. (Choson Ilbo, May 16)**

This was revealed in a survey submitted to the "national assembly" by the Office of Environment on May 15.

The survey showed that as of December last, the biological oxygen demand (BOD) of the **Paldang Dam water in the upper** reaches of the Han River, which has been known as the source of the cleanest drinking water, was 1.2 ppm. The permissible level for first class potable water is 1.0 ppm and that for second class potable water is 1.0 ppm. The BOD of water in the Kayang Well in the lower part of the Han River was 11.7 ppm. The water of the region proved to be not suitable for drinking or for industrial or agricultural use.

According to another survey conducted by a joint team from the North and South Kyongsang provincial governments for one month beginning in mid-May, the BOD of water in the middle part of the Naktong River near the boundary between the two provinces was 6.9 ppm, twice the permissible level for second class potable water.

The COD of water in the region was 20.2 ppm, six times the permissible 3 ppm. The COD of the Mulkum stream was 6.3 ppm and that of the Namchon stream 2.8 ppm.

The figure show that the pollution of the river is so serious that its water is not only harmful to health but also unfit for industrial or agricultural use.

The CODs of water of the remaining two rivers, the Kum and Yongsang rivers, exceeded the permissible level.

Thus the major rivers are so seriously polluted that drinking water from there is very dangerous to human health.

The National Institute for Environmental Studies May 2 released a survey which showed that drinking water supplied to citizens through water systems and water from public and private wells contains large amounts of various **harmful matters such as germs and nitrogen oxide.**

The survey shows that 39.2 percent of the water samples obtained through different sources nationwide were found to be unfit for human drinking due to various harmful substances they contained.

It conducted qualitative tests on 25,915 water samples referred to the institution by a number of government officers and citizens from across the country during last year.

Excessive amounts of germs were found contained in 7,818 samples, while 3,917 others contained large amounts of nitrogen oxide.

Air Pollution Increasing

Air pollution is worsening in major cities, particularly in Seoul, due to the rapid increase in the consumption of various fuels like gasoline, diesel oil, petroleum and coal briquettes.

The amount of polluting materials, discharged per square meter in Seoul, which consumes 28 percent of the total fuel throughout the nation, is 35 times as much as the average across the nation. **(Chungang Ilbo, July 15, 1981)**

This was disclosed by Prof. Kwon Sook Pyo of Yonsei University at a seminar sponsored by the Democratic Korea Party.

Professor Kwon, who spoke on environmental pollution and countermeasures against it, revealed that the average index of sulfur dioxide in the air in Seoul proved to be 0.275 ppm, well exceeding five times the permitted level of 0.05 ppm.

He remarked that the consumption of oil derivatives has increased 23 times over that in 1965 while the coal consumption increased merely four times during the period.

"Accordingly, the annual volume of pollutants has increased eight times from 516,000 tons to 4,145,000 tons over the same period across the country," he said.

Pointing out that the pollutants were produced mainly by heating systems until 1965, he stressed that industrial factories have become the greatest contributor to pollution since 1977.

(Continued on page 5)

COD of Major Coastal Waters

The international permissible level is 3 ppm. (in ppm)

	'77	'78	'79	'80
Masan	2.7	1.8	3.0	5.0
Kunsan	1.3	–	–	4.5
Ulsan	1.3	1.8	–	3.2
Inchon	0.9	0.8	0.7	3.2
Pusan	1.7	1.8	–	2.6
Pohang	0.9	1.0	–	2.1
Mokpo	–	–	0.6	2.0
Ryosu	1.0	1.3		1.6

About 10 percent of fish caught in the lower parts of the Naktong River are deformed. (Kyonghyang Sinmun, June 25, 1981)

The picture taken by a Korea Times photographer depicts the seriousness of the water pollution in the Kumho River, a tributary of the Naktong River. (Korea Times, Aug. 12, 1981)

Sulfurous acid gas contained in Seoul's air is 0.275 ppm, five times the permissible level of 0.05 ppm. Smog is heavily hanging over even in fine days when no clouds are spotted. (Tong-A Ilbo, July 15, 1981)

POLLUTION

(From Page 4)

Heavy Metal Waste Pollutes Farmland

Contamination of agricultural fields by heavy metals such as cadmium has become serious amid a widespread use of agro-chemicals and increasing inflows of waste water from factories.

The Office of Environment, based on its survey of soil sampled in 51 paddies across the country which was jointly conducted by the Office of Rural Development last October, said that the deterioration of soil in industrial complex areas was far more serious than in other places. (Tong-A Ilbo, July 8, 1981)

According to the survey, the amount of cadmium detected in the paddy fields were from 0.038 ppm to 0.821 ppm.

These amounts are much greater than those found in June, 1979, by a Health-Social Affairs Ministry survey. The cadmium amount stood at 0.02 ppm at the lowest and 0.46 ppm at the highest at that time.

The paddy fields were also found to contain 0.16 ppm to 0.435 ppm of mercury. The amount of mercury at the highest was detected to be 0.31 ppm in 1979.

The content of cadmium and other heavy metals is still higher in industrial complex areas. The farmlands near the Ulsan Industrial Complex contained the maximum 3.619 ppm of cadmium, about six times higher than the maximum 0.652 ppm in Chongwon, Chungchong Province.

The survey said that the increase of cadmium content in the paddy fields was attributable to the increasing contamination of agricultural water by waste water from factories.

Red tides were formed near Masan and Chinhae bays late July and early August, causing damage to more than 50 percent of the shellfish farms in the areas. Damages reached more than 6.0 billion won. (Tong-A Ilbo, Aug. 3, 1981)

S. Korea and the Philippines Alter Egos

Philippine Collegian, a Philippine student paper, in its July 17 issue, said that the two strongmen of south Korea and the Philippines had too much in common and that the uncanny similarities between the two countries have been reinforced the conviction of several observers that they are using the same blueprint. The blueprint, the paper argues by implication, came from the United States. Follows the full text of the story:

The recent four-day state visit of South Korean President Chun Doo Hwan and the warm welcome accorded him by President Marcos came as no real surprise to political observers. The overwhelming political similarities between their two countries, and the methods they employed, provided a springboard for personally consulting each other in a closed-door meeting held at the Presidential Palace They had much in common; in fact, too much in common.

Not a distinct history

Japan formally annexed the Korean Peninsula in 1910. The end of the Second World War in 1945, however, saw the peninsula occupied by both the Soviet Union and the United States with the former occupying the area north of the 38th parallel, and the latter the area south.

In the absence of an acceptable formula for the unification of the peninsula agreeable to both Washington and Moscow, the Republic of Korea was established by the United States on August 15, 1948 under United Nations auspices. The United States kept a considerable number of ground troops in the area, whose presence was formalized in 1954 by a Mutual Defense Treaty, with Korean and American forces united in a Korean Combined Forces Command (KCFC), under the control of an equal number of Korean and American officers, under the ultimate command of an American general.

Dr. Syngman Rhee served as President of the ROK from 1948 until April, 1960, when widespread student demonstrations against irregularities in the presidential elections held that year caused his government to collapse.

A caretaker government was established and amended the Korean Constitution, with national elections held in July of 1960. The opposition Democratic Party defeated Rhee's Liberals, and the new National Assembly named Chang Myon as Prime Minister in August. Chang's government, however, was shortlived. In May, 1961, then Major General Park Chung Hee led a bloodless coup that toppled the Chang government.

The military remained in power for two and a half years. In December 1962, extensive amendments to the Constitution were undertaken, and supposedly approved by a referendum conducted under military rule. The amendments contained the basis for the return of civilian government, which formally started when Park retired from the army and was elected president in October of 1963. He continued as president, running a close race in 1971 with his closest political rival, Kim Dae Jung, and narrowly won a 3rd term.

Shortly after that, he declared a state of national emergency and extracted from the National Assembly, over widespread opposition an emergency powers law that gave him virtually unlimited authority to regulate the economy and limit freedom in the interest of national security.

Responding to increased internal opposiiton to his weakening regime, Park abruptly declared martial law on October 17, 1972, and subsequently called for extensive Constitutional amendments. A referendum held under martial law restriction approved the amendments on December 27, 1972. The amendments called for a powerful presidency, a weak legislative body and greater constraints in civil liberties. Under this new Constitution, Park was elected or a 6-year term on July 6, 1978, and his Democratic Party easily won the December 12, 1978 National Assembly elections.

Opposition to the Constitution grew slowly, with serious protests beginning in October, 1973. A slight lull in governmental repression during December 1973 was followed by an Emergency Decree in January 1974, forbidding citizens to criticize the Constitution. A second major decree in April made criticism of the government and its policies illegal. On the basis of these decrees, hundreds of opponents to the Park regime were jailed.

Both violent and non-violent demonstrations became increasingly common, and on May 13, 1975, emergency Decree No. 9 (EM-9) was issued. A broadly written decree, it bans the dissemination of false rumors, criticism of the government and the constitution, and demonstrations.

EM-9 provided the excuse to tighten governmental controls on the media, which had become pervasive since the declaration of martial law. It also provided the excuse to continue the arbitrary arrests and detention of political dissidents, with 200 persons reportedly detained as of June 1979.

The Park regime abruptly ended on October 26, 1979 when Park was assassinated by his own KCIA chief. Although a petty argument was given as the prime reason for the killing, analysts believed his murder had something to do with his weakening hold on government and his inability to placate an increasingly restive opposition chafing under the restrictions of EM-9.

Martial law was tightened immediately after his assassination, and Choi Kyu Hah assumed the presidency. Outwardly showing his desire for liberalization, he revoked EM-9 on December 7, and released many political prisoners, including Kim Dae Jung, as well as dismantling some of the more repressive features of the Park government.

Almost simultaneously, a major shake-down occurred in the military when then paratroop Major General Chun Doo Hwan, head of the powerful Defense Security Command, along with several senior officers, arrested the Korean chief of staff Gen. Chung Seung Hwa and other military officers Chun's *coup de main* was backed by units of the US-Korean Combined Forces Command under Gen. John Wickham. The spasm in the army irreparably weakened Choi's hold in the government.

After Kwangju, Chun began to take on an increasingly active role in government and when Gen. Wickham of the KCFC suggested US support for Chun, a lightning Chun-for-President campaign was launched.

On August 16, Choi unexpected ly announced his retirement paving the way for Chun's election as president on Aug. 27 by a rubberstamp electoral college with virtually no opposition. New amendments to the constitution were undertaken, retaining the more repressive features of the previous one, and extending the presidential term from six to seven years.

On January 24, 1981, Chun lifted martial law in anticipation of the new American administration under President Ronald Reagan, as well as his planned state visit to the United States. He retained overwhelming constitutional powers, however, as well as powers under new laws then in effect that brought back the main features of EM-9.

Several political dissidents were released, but the majority were transferred from the Army Detention Center to criminal prisons. And Chun's main political opponent, Kim Dae Jung, remained in custody serving a lifetime prison term for his alleged complicity in the Kwangju uprising and Park's assassination. His death sentence, however, was commuted by Chun as a show of reconciliation.

These moves were followed by a bid to retain an outward show of continued public support. A presidential election was held in March, in which Chun won with little opposition, and the Korean people threatened with the loss of their jobs should they fail to vote.

The Philippine Parallel:

East Asian observers have always noted an underlying similarity between the Philippines and South Korea, and not a few have wondered if they were operating from a similar game plan. The reasons for their suspicious were grounded on several points of similarity.

Both countries were "liberated" at the end of World War II by the Americans, and their subsequent post-war governments were installed by the US occupation forces.

The Americans continue to retain a sizeable military force in the areas, their presence formalized by the Philippines and South Korea through Mutual Defense Treaties signed in 1947 and 1954 respectively. At present, US military bases in the Philippines remain as a result of the renegotiation of the MDT, while Carter's withdrawal of ground forces from Korea was halted pending review.

In 1971, both President Marcos of the Philippines and President Park of South Korea declared a state of national emergency, with the former suspending the *writ of habeas corpus* and the latter acting through an emergency powers law.

On Sept. 21, 1972 Marcos declared martial law in the Philippines supposedly to protect the Republic from subversion, but whose real cause was speculated to be an attempt to tighten his grip on the country and preserve his shaky administration. Park's declaration of martial law in Korea a month later, on Oct. 17, was due to similar reasons.

After the declaration of martial law in both countries, hundreds of political dissidents were rounded up, and government control on the media began, Marcos' leading opponent, Sen. Benigno Aquino, was detained in Camp Crame. Park's rival, Kim Dae Jung was in his Tokyo hotel room in 1973, where he was staying in a self-imposed exile, when he was kidnapped by KCIA agents and brought to Korea where he lived continuously either in jail or under house arrest. Aquino was sentenced to death for subversion while Kim was given the death sentence for allegedly attempting to take over the government. Chun pardoned Kim while Marcos granted "temporary exile" to Aquino.

In view of the growing restiveness of the Philippine and Korean population under martial law, both started program to remove the overt signs of martial rule to make it more agreeable to the people. In 1978 Marcos launched a normalization program, while Choi in 1979 had his liberalization scheme. Both governments, however, balked at the thought of granting more concessions than they was willing to give.

In preparation for the Reagan administration in Washington, both Marcos and Chun agreed to lift martial law, the former doing so in January 17 of this year, and Chun a week later on January 24. Both moves were preceded by the issuance of new laws to ensure that some martial law powers would remain in their hands should they ever need it.

After the lifting of martial law in both countries, political prisoners were transferred from detention centers to criminal penitentiaries. The Seoul government dismantled the Army Detention Center and brought its political prisoners to criminal cells while the Bicutan Rehabilitation Center in the Philippines was removed and the detainees transferred to the National Penitentiary in Muntinlupa.

After the lifting of martial law both conducted presidential elections in the first half of the year. Marcos winning with virtually no opposition in June 16 and Chun in March 3.

****

The uncanny similarities between the Philippines and South Korea that have just been enumerated as well as other countless instances, have reinforced the conviction of several observers that they are using the same blueprint.

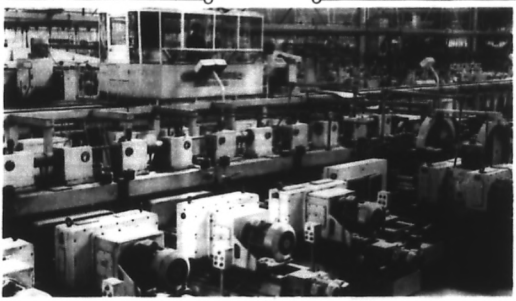
And where this blueprint came from can be easily traced. No other country has such a large stake in both countries and in their respective regions than the United States of America. That Washington gave birth to the present forms of government in these countries further reinforces this belief.

What will this game plan bring next? Your guess is as good as mine.

Tractor Production: Kumsong Plant

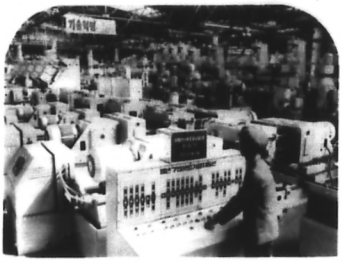
The Kumsong Tractor Plant, South Pyongan Province, is the country's biggest tractor maker. All kinds of ultramodern and most advanced machine tools and computer-operated equipment produce high-performance tractors and other farm machines. Many tractors are exported mainly to Third-World countries.

As of 1979, seven tractors farm every 100 chongbo in the plain areas and six in the intermediate and mountain areas. Per-chongbo application of 1.5 tons of the chemical fertilizers ranks among the highest in the world.



The automatic line at the Kumsong Tractor Plant

Boring process at the Kumsong Tractor Plant



Interior of the Kumsong Tractor Plant

Above: Tractors taking shape at the Kumsong Tractor Plant

Below: Mass-produced tractors lined up in the yard of the Kumsong Tractor Plant

National Networks of Irrigation Canals

Nation-wide networks of irrigation canals with pumping stations have turned the once barren mountainous northern half into a surplus rice state. The irrigation networks are the most extensive in the world. By world standards, the DPRK's irrigation and electricity supply networks are the most intensive and extensive as its rural areas are concerned.

Its per-chongbo rice output of 7.2 tons and the respective maize yield of 6.3 tons are higher than those of Japan. Along with rice and corn, vegetables, industrial crops and tobacco are growing fast in output thanks to extensive water supply.

Above: Vegetable farms served by sprinklers

Left: A man-made lake Yonpung-ho in Anju county, South Pyongan Province

Above: The Kumsong Pumping Station

Below: A control gate of an irrigation canal

A cooperative farm with irrigation canals running through a wide expanse of farmlands

New S. Korea-Japan Talks— Military-Oriented This Time

The August 20-21 south Korea-Japan foreign ministers conference, held in Tokyo, the first of the sort in three years, produced agreement on matters discussed, including the situation on the Korean Peninsula.

As an ominous prelude to another version of the 1965 bilateral treaty which led to a full-scale Japanese comeback to south Korea, the last conference laid groundwork for an eventual Chon-Suzuki summit which will come after some zigzagging and delays to complete the new military and political relationships of Seoul and Tokyo. For the moment, the summit is slated for December in Seoul as a followup of the September 10-11 bilateral ministerial conference which will work out details of the military and security stakes.

At issue is huge military assistance to be given to the junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan, a besieged minority group in south Korea, as a forward base for the defense of the United States and Japan.

The 1965 agreements formally restored the relations between Seoul and Tokyo and took economic aspects, where the new relationships are taking on more military proportions.

Japanese Premier Suzuki, The Korea Times, an English-language daily published in Seoul reported on August 21, called south Korea and Japan "inseparable" and stressed "ever-stronger Seoul-Tokyo relations are pivotal to stability in the Asian region."

The Japanese leader also said, "Japan is ready to pay the price for peace," virtually revealing his government's willingness to finance the maintenance of a huge war machine in south Korea.

Close associates of the south Korean strongman Chon Du Hwan are unhesitatingly saying, "Japan must bear the expenses for at least two Korean army divisions."

Gen. Chon told the Japanese news agency Kyodo in May last, "Japan should give security-motivated assistance to Seoul on the assumption that the two countries are in the same boat."

A most illustrative thing about the new relationships between Seoul and Tokyo is the widely-reported request of Gen. Chon for $6 billion-$10 billion in public and private loans as funds for the construction of trunk railroads, airfields, harbors and other military-related projects.

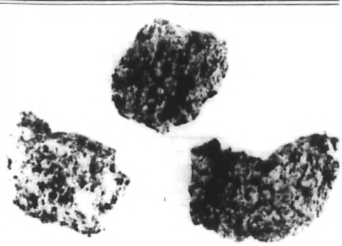
These loans, Japanese and Korean experts here agree, will constitute virtual military assistance to the junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan in accordance with the new North-east Asian strategy of the Reagan Administration as set forth in the Reagan-Suzuki summit.

In other words, the Americans led by Reagan are the masterminds of the new militaristic relationships between south Korea and Japan, both of which are playing their respective roles in the global strategic policy of the United States.

As an apparently untenable rationale for such move, the south Koreans, in chime with the Americans and the Japanese, are citing again the all-purpose anti-Communist bogy of the so-called threat from the north.

The words of Chon Du Hwan and his followers and those of the Japanese officials are conveying a clear message to the Korean people and the world public as evidenced in the recent foreign ministers conference: south Korea is not for the sake of its people but for the sake of the good of American and Japanese interests, as its military forces are protecting not the Korean interests but the foreign interests.

In short, the new military aspects of the Seoul-Tokyo relationships, totally subjected to the strategic interests of the Americans, in addition to their political and economic dimensions, show the resolve of the local surrogates in Seoul and their patrons in Tokyo and Washington never to lose south Korea to the Korean people themselves.



Lumps of grain 3,000 years old.

(Continued from page 1)

for the nets, etc., used in those days.

Also discovered there are millet and other food grain and acorns burnt into charcoal.

The large pots made for keeping food and so many mill stones used for husking or grinding grain and the food grain itself suggest that agriculture held a big proportion in the productive activity of our forefathers.

All over our country, agriculture not only held a big proportion in the people's occupation from over 4,000 years ago, but also it had made a development to a high level by that time from earlier period.

Nineteen sites of houses, and graves and relics of the bronze age three thousand and several hundred years ago were also uncovered in Homan-ri. At site of house No.36, one of them, five cereals including rice, millet, sorghum, and soya bean turned into charcoal were found. The rice grains found in the Namgyong remains are irrefutable scientific proof that the cultivation of rice in our country has at least a history of 3,000 years.

Also found in the Namgyong remains are pot graves of following Kochoson, the first ancient state of our country.

The Namgyong remains are leftovers of the hard working life of our ancestors from the neolithic age to the post-Kochoson period.

Archaeologist Sok Gwang Jun said that, as all the relics prove, our nation is a resourceful nation with a long history of creation, which has developed its culture independently, settled on this soil from time immemorial.

New York Times

Prof. Lee Moon Young in Prison: American Founding Spirits At Stake

An American lawyer, writing in The New York Times, said, "At this time of renewed patriotism in the United States, it is important for us to recognize the quality of the devotion of these men (south Korean democratic dissidents) to their ideals, which are the very ones we revere in our Founding Fathers."

Mr James R. Hanson, a long time friend of Prof. Lee Moon Young of Korvo University, said his friend was in a solitary cell in the island prison.

Follow excerpts from the International Herald Tribune reprint August 6.

COLUMBUS, Ohio — A friend of mine, a law professor in south Korea, was arrested last year, imprisoned, and beaten so severely that he could not raise his arms. He was in solitary confinement, last winter in his cell he suffered frostbite on his face and on an ear. He can contemplate spending next winter in the same prison.

I have great respect for this man and his courage, and his grasp of the simple, central principle that to live, one must give his life.

He is Lee Moon Young. In 1952, he was in the South Korean Army; I in the U.S. Army. I helped him find a school and a sponsor in the United States.

He was at the University of Michigan when I began law practice in Ann Arbor. My first assigned case was that of a black youth charged with wrongfully entering an automobile. His family and friends didn't have the $250 for bond; attorneys were forbidden

to put up bail. When Mr. Moon Young heard of it, he insisted on providing the money, despite the fact that he was skipping breakfast to economize. In his soft, halting English, he told me he could not understand how a person could be kept in prison for not having $250.

Letter to Carter

Last year, impatient with the Carter administration, I wrote the president about my friend's situation, enclosing a check for $250 as "the least I could do for Moon Young."

A White House aide undramatized my gesture by returning the check, admonishing me that it was against the president's policy to accept money. I sent the $250 to the American Friends Service Committee toward its campaign to save the opposition leader Kim Dae Jung from execution.

It was his association with Mr. Kim that got Mr. Moon Young in prison. He was quoted as having told Mr. Kim that he was not interested in political office but that he would advise him.

Sentence Reduced

He was in prison before, when Park Chung Hee was president. He had ample opportunity to leave south Korea. When he was in Ohio a few years ago, he told me that he expected persecution, "even death" — the words startled me then, and now ring in my ears. He was removed from his professorship at Korea University. That didn't silence him, so he was imprisoned. He and others were released when Chun Doo Hwan took office. They were arrested by Gen. Chun in May, 1980.

When Mr. Kim's life was spared in this year's "amnesty," the sentences of Mr. Moon Young and some others were reduced from 20 years to 15. One gets the feeling that the chapter, and the book, are closed. This last letter to me from the State Department, in May, declared that the department does "not believe it either appropriate or productive for the United States to intervene." The U.S. news media have turned to other subjects. South Koreans feel abandoned.

We hear little from south Korea because of total censorship of press and mail, and the effectiveness of the Korean Central Intelligency Agency, even in the United States. The full-page ads purchased by American Koreans welcoming President Chun in February were a tribute to the KCIA.

Mr. Moon Young's wife held a prayer meeting recently for wives and friends of the prisoners, and for this spent four days in jail. She gets to go to the island jail once a month for a 10-minute view of Mr. Moon Young through a double glass. He is not allowed to speak of conditions, but once he told her it was good to see light! Those who have seen the prisoners say that some still bear scars from last winter's frostbite.

Ideals

I went to south Korea in 1952 with ideals like Mr. Moon Young's. We spent our time there, and a goodly number spent their life's blood, to save Southeast Asia from Communist rule.

Looking back at U.S. involvements, I think that the Soviet Union has succeeded in stripping us of our principles, for which we have substituted an inverted ideology under which we bind ourselves to dictatorships throughout the world. I am told this is necessary and that the human cost can't be helped. Be that as it may, it doesn't follow that we should avert our eyes from what is happening on this frontier of liberty, which was established with our blessing and our blood.

At this time of renewed patriotism in the United States, it is important for us to recognize the quality of the devotion of these men to their ideals, which are the very ones we revere in our Founding Fathers.

Born in Changhowon-up, Richon County, Kyonggi Province, Sok was drafted in December, 1974. He received training at the Infanty School of the army.

As for the motive of his desertion, Capt. Sok listed hatred for Gen. Chon, who he said, seized power "by a brigandish method under the patronage of the Americans."

Criticizing Gen. Chon's nepotism with which his foes were purged from army posts to be replaced with his men, the south Korean captain spoke of the insults heaped by his immediate superiors on him which prompted him to desert the army to flee into the north.

"On the pretext of inspecting posts," he recalled, he managed to reach the DMZ and took "the path which I had familiarized myself with on the map and through on-the-spot inspection."

The Korean Central News Agency predicted that Capt. Sok, like all the south Korean soldiers who deserted to the north, would enjoy the worth of genuine living and a happy life to his satisfaction.

S. Korean Company Commander Defects To DPRK

A south Korean army company commander, 28, deserted to the north by crossing the DMZ recently, a wire service from Pyongyang said.

Capt. Sok Jong Hyon was leading the first company, first battalion, 15th regiment, first division of the army.

S. Korean Capital Spending Sharply Declines

The Dong-A Ilbo reported on August 11 capital spending by manufacturers declined last year by 24.4 percent compared with 1979 and will decline by 26.4 percent from last year's levels.

The paper was quoting from a report by the Industrial Bank, "Trends in Capital Spending by Leading Industries and Their Tasks."

The bank report noted that there is a fear of such less capital spending sapping the country's potential development and disrupting proper supply.

The south Korean paper drew a gloomy picture by observing, "capital spending by manufacturers is a key decisive of the future growth of the national economy."

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